

Environmental Law and Policies for Problems in Industrial Clusters

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ABSTRACT

The study purpose is to present Environmental Law and policies for problems in industrial clusters. Method: qualitative and analytical methods, descriptive method for primary model, synthesis and discussion methods in this paper. The Law has devoted an article to stipulating information disclosure and community participation in prevention and response to environmental incidents. Specifically, the Law has added the principle that environmental protection activities must be public and transparent; stipulate clearly the responsibility to publicize information related to air quality, soil quality, hazardous waste, waste monitoring results; responsibilities of ministries, ministerial-level agencies, provincial-level People's Committees and project owners, production and business establishments, concentrated production and business zones, and industrial clusters in providing and publicizing information on the environment.

Keywords: Problems; Environmental law; Regulations; Industrial clusters.

1. Introduction

It is necessary to have Propose policies for each specialized SME Cluster in order to improve the Cluster's capabilities, promote network formation and coordination among Cluster members, upgrade technology and human resources, and enhance product quality. Specific policies include promotion of local products in foreign markets; strengthen local identity and encourage information exchange through industry exhibitions and industry associations; linking businesses in the Cluster with research centers and universities; there are medium and long term financial support to upgrade equipment and hire experts; especially supporting the formation of service centers for each specialized cluster. In the Law on Environmental Protection 2020, the issue of information disclosure has been regulated throughout, consistent with specific contents on environmental protection, along with a separate clause regulating the provision and publicity of information about the environment.

Hence we choose this topic with Research question:

Question 1: What are **Environmental Law and policies for problems in industrial clusters?**

2. Methodology

Authors have used qualitative and analytical methods, descriptive method for primary model, synthesis and discussion methods in this paper.

We also used historical materialism method.

3. Main findings

3.1. The Environmental Law 2020

First, In order to control environmental factors affecting human health, the Law stipulates the content of management of pollutants that have a direct impact on human health; clearly stipulate the responsibilities of the

Ministry of Health, ministries, ministerial-level agencies, and provincial-level People's Committees in monitoring, controlling and preventing pollutants affecting human health as well as assessing the relationship between human health and human health. environmental health with human health, especially the relationship between environmental pollution and new diseases.

In order to improve the efficiency of solving the problem of air pollution and surface water pollution, the Law stipulates the formulation and implementation of a plan to manage surface water and air quality in order to improve protection of environmental components.

Next we see:

Article 6. Prohibited acts in environmental protection activities

1. Transporting, burying, burying, dumping, discharging and burning solid waste and hazardous waste in contravention of technical processes and regulations of law on environmental protection.
2. Discharge of wastewater, discharge of untreated exhaust gas up to environmental technical regulations into the environment.
3. Dispersing and discharging into the environment noxious substances, toxic viruses capable of infecting humans, animals, microorganisms that have not been tested, animal carcasses dead due to epidemics and other toxic agents for human, biological and natural health.
4. Causing noise and vibration in excess of the permitted levels according to environmental technical regulations; discharge smoke, dust, toxic gas into the air.
5. Executing investment projects or discharging wastes when the conditions are not satisfied according to the provisions of the law on environmental protection.
6. Import, temporarily import, re-export and transit waste from abroad in any form.
7. Illegally importing used vehicles, machinery and equipment for demolition and recycling.
8. Failing to carry out works, measures and activities to prevent, respond to and remedy environmental incidents in accordance with the law on environmental protection and other relevant laws.
9. Concealing acts of causing environmental pollution, obstructing or falsifying information, or deceiving in environmental protection activities, leading to bad consequences for the environment.
10. Producing and trading in products that are harmful to human health, organisms and nature; production and use of raw materials and construction materials containing toxic elements in excess of the permitted levels according to environmental technical regulations.
11. Producing, importing, temporarily importing, re-exporting and consuming ozone-depleting substances in accordance with the provisions of the international treaty on substances that deplete the ozone layer, which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a member.
12. Illegally destroying or encroaching on natural heritage.

13. Destroying or invading works, equipment and means in service of environmental protection activities.

14. Abusing positions and powers to violate the provisions of the law on environmental protection.

3.2. Environmental case of Vedan and Thi Vai river

Thi Vai River has a length of about 76 km, adjacent to the provinces of Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Dong Nai and Ho Chi Minh City (the main river is about 36 km long). Thi Vai River is a short, short, wide and deep saltwater river, which can be considered as an inland fjord under the influence of a distinct semi-diurnal tidal regime. Thi Vai river basin is a very attractive area for investors due to its favorable location, developed deep-water port system and the waterway gateway for the southern key economic region.

The self-cleaning ability of Thi Vai River is poor due to the small additional freshwater source and influenced by the semi-diurnal flow regime from the sea, pollutants tend to accumulate in the bottom sediments, and become entangled in the area.

The Thi Vai River is very seriously polluted for a long time due to organic substances, nutrients, odors and bacteria. The main reason is due to industrial wastewater of Vedan Company with more than 5,159 m³ of wastewater/day, about 44,800 m³ of post-fermentation wastewater/month and wastewater from Nhon Trach 2 industrial zones (about 9,000 m³/day), Nhon Trach 2 (about 9,000 m³/day), and Nhon Trach 2 industrial zones. Trach 1, Go Dau, Nhon Trach 3, My Xuan A, A2, Phu My 1... are operating in basins that have not been treated or have not been treated according to technical regulations on waste discharge (QCVN). In addition, river water is also affected by other sources of waste: domestic, agricultural, water transport (SOURCE: nhandan.vn).

4. Discussion and Conclusion

CCN (industrial clusters) needs to build and invest in upgrading the operational capacity of the environmental monitoring system (Monitoring) in the Cluster. Through this environmental monitoring system, it is possible to timely, accurately assess and strictly control the status of environmental quality as well as the level of environmental pollution in air, water, odor, noise, in the environment. area and its impact on the adjacent area. Since then, there are technical measures for timely and effective treatment, ensuring environmental quality in general.

+ Establishing an environmental service center.

Management boards of CCNs can organize and provide environmental services to achieve environmental goals, generate new income and improve attractiveness to investors. The services CCN provides to manufacturing facilities can include many areas such as:

- Waste water collection and treatment services, solid waste treatment.

- Environmental monitoring service.

- Environmental education and training services.

- Service of providing information about the environment.

Management boards of CCNs can organize and support environmental services. These amounts can be offset when collecting fees for wastewater treatment, solid waste recovery and treatment, inspection and assessment of the

quality of input materials and output products according to environmental objectives, and environmental training. schools, technical consulting services. These services can be assigned to the environmental service center to carry out the management boards that need to coordinate and monitor these activities.



Figure 1. Management of industrial zones

(SOURCE: Internet)

The process of organizing the implementation of the 2013 Land Law has revealed shortcomings and limitations which is not suitable with the socialist-oriented market economy institution and the development requirements of the country.

Declarations

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Competing Interests Statement

Authors have declared no competing interests.

Consent for Publication

The authors declare that they consented to the publication of this study.

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